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INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

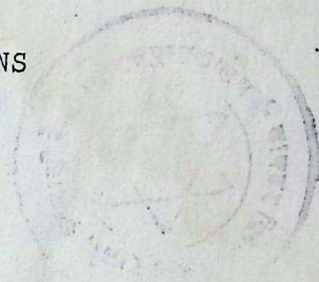
TASK FORCE ON MIGRATION

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION

AUGUST 1983

INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN NEPAL

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



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Task Force on Migration
National Commission on Population
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Task Force on Migration

Dr. Harka Gurung	Co-ordinator
Mr. Santa Bahadur Gurung	Member
Dr. Vidyabir Singh Kansakar	Member
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.	Member
Dr. Chaitanya Mishra	Member
Dr. Durga Prasad Ojha	Member
Mr. Uprendra Bahadur Pradhananga	Member
Dr. Chandra Bahadur Shrestha	Member
Dr. Parthiweswar Prasad Timilsina	Member

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P R E F A C E

The high rate of population growth that dissipates any development benefits has adversely affected the economy of Nepal. Control of endemic diseases and expansion of health services has brought about decline in death rate. But birth rate remains high due to the limited impact of family planning programmes and lack of adequate population control measures in economic, social, legal and political sectors. Along with death rate and birth rate, migration has a significant impact on the size and composition of population. Nepal is presently experiencing considerable volume of both internal and international migration. While internal migration has led a major shift of population from one region to another, international migration, particularly immigration from across the southern open border, has contributed to increasing influx of aliens in adjoining Terai districts and other urban areas.

Considering the importance of migration aspect in population dynamics, the National Commission on Population constituted a Task Force on 5th January, 1983 in order to formulate policies and programmes relating to internal and international migration. Since the data of the Census of Population for 1981 was not available and national censuses provide limited statistics on migration, it was decided to conduct an extensive field survey. The survey, representing the first phase of migration study in Nepal, was confined to the urban areas of Kathmandu Valley and selected districts of the Terai.

Six teams were constituted to conduct household survey and collect primary and secondary data in the field. The teams constituted were for (1) Kathmandu-Patan-Bhaktapur urban complex, (2) Jhapa-Morang, (3) Siraha-Parsa, (4) Dhanusa-Mahottari, (5) Nawalparasi-Rupandehi and (6) Banke-Kanchanpur. The field survey started on 5th March and was completed on 20th April, 1983. Soon after the completion of the field survey, a meeting was held on 26th April, 1983 to brief the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the National Commission on Population as well as to propose preliminary measures in some important areas.

According to the household survey, 6.9 percent of the household heads in the ten Terai districts are immigrants. Analysis of their duration of residence reveals that the annual rate of increase of immigrants during the 25 year period 1958-1983 was 4.2 percent. The household survey in the Terai did not cover immigrants in industrial and construction localities. Their exclusion, existence of 44.6 percent immigrants among foot-loose migrants in urban localities and 40 percent immigrants among border commuters entering Nepal for economic purpose indicate that the extent of immigration in the Terai is much larger than that shown by the present household survey. Similarly, since foot-loose migrants were not included in the Kathmandu survey and the 2.7 percent immigrant household heads represent only the sampled household, it can be assumed that the magnitude of immigrants in Kathmandu towns is also much larger.

The report has been arranged into five parts. The first part includes an overview of migration phenomenon in Nepal and details the objectives and methodology of the study. The second part describes the flow, source area, occupational pattern, causes and impact of internal and international migration in Kathmandu Valley towns. The third part deals on the findings from the survey conducted in the Terai districts. The aspects covered are magnitude, characteristics, causes and consequences of internal and international migration as well as the nature of commuters across the international border. In the fourth part are included a review of policies relating to trade, industry labour international boundary and citizenship from the point of view of migration, particularly immigration. It also includes a chapter on recommendations. The fifth part of the report is made-up of tables, appendices, bibliography and maps.

This study team has received support and cooperation from various institutions and individuals. Foremost, the National Commission on Population provided full support both administratively and in computer processing of the field data. Tribhuvan University, Election Commission, Home Ministry, Nepal Malaria Eradication Organization, Labour Department, Commerce Department, Industry Department, Resettlement Department and Resettlement Company extended much assistance to the team. During the field survey, local authorities at Zonal and District levels, local leaders as well as elites were most cooperative. The study team would

like to record its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance readily provided by the above as well as respondents of the household survey, research officers and other staff members associated with this study.

Kathmandu,
8th August, 1983

Dr. Harka Gurung
Co-ordinator
Task Force on Migration

I. INTRODUCTION

The deterioration of the national economy in the face of rapid population growth has become a major development challenge for Nepal. Although a broad population policy was first formulated in the Fifth Plan, achievements in population control have been minimal due to the limitation of the programme only to family planning activities and lack of supportive programmes in other related sectors. Decreasing death rate, high birth rate and increasing immigration have all contributed to the excessive increase in population.

In addition to overall increase in population, certain obvious patterns have emerged due to migration. In recent decades, the Kathmandu urban complex and the Terai region have become the destination of both internal and international migrants. This phenomenon has much significance on the structure of economic activity and employment pattern. It has become imperative to adopt policy measures to affect planned internal migration and control international migration. It is, however, essential to have a proper understanding of the migration problem for the formulation of appropriate policy and programmes. It was with this purpose that this study on migration was sponsored by the National Commission on Population. The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To study and analyse the nature, magnitude and causes of internal and international migration on the basis of field surveys;
2. To analyse the impact and probable consequences of internal and international migration in economic and related fields; and

3. Based on (1) and (2) above to suggest national policy measures and directions for programmes that should be pursued with regard to migration.

For purposes of this study, the area of investigation selected were the three towns of Kathmandu Valley and ten Terai districts. In view of variations in nature and context between the Kathmandu urban localities and Terai rural and urban areas different survey methodologies were adopted for the two regions. In the towns of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur towns, households were selected on the basis of grid sampling whereby 2,411 households were interviewed. In order to determine the nature and causes for employing foreign workers 66 industrial establishments were also surveyed. In addition, 404 households heads were interviewed regarding out-migration and emigration.

In the Terai region, Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Banke and Kanchanpur districts were selected for household survey. From the selected ten districts 5,651 households from 412 wards of 103 village/town Panchayats were selected by stratified random sampling. In addition to the questionnaire survey of the above households interviews were taken of 2,248 foot-loose and seasonal migrants in 22 urban localities and 2,232 commuters at 10 border check-posts. The household survey was supplemented by examination of primary and secondary data at various government establishments as well as discussions with local representatives and administrators.

II. KATHMANDU VALLEY

1. Magnitude and Trend:

The estimated number of migrant families in the urban complex of the Kathmandu Valley is 10,181. Out of them, 6,361 families are in-migrants and 3,820 immigrants. Out of the estimated migrants of 28,287, there are 19,571 in-migrants and 8,716 immigrants. According to the estimate, the average family size of the in-migrants is 3.1 and that of immigrants 2.3. The proportion of migrants in the urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley in relation to the total population of 1981 census is 8 percent. The estimated percent of immigrants is 2.7 and that of in-migrants 5.3. Out of the total magnitude of immigrants, 72 percent are Indians. The percentage of Tibetans is 12.1. There are four types of migrants: (1) seasonal, (2) temporary, (3) semi-permanent and (4) permanent. The number of permanent migrants is relatively high both in-migration and immigration. Seasonal migrants are relatively few. The flow of of migrants has been increasing in recent years.

2. Birth Place and Place of Origin:

None of the in-migrants of the urban areas was born in a foreign country while some of the immigrants were born in Nepal. Out of the sampled in-migrant families, about 58 percent of the total household heads are from the Hill region. Most of in-migrants have come from Eastern and Central Hills. These two regions alone constitute about 55 percent of the total in-migrants. Kathmandu Valley itself

is the second most important source area of the in-migrants. Most (81.1 percent) of the in-migrants have come from rural areas. Majority (72 percent) of the immigrants are from India and they are mostly from Bihar. About 51 percent of the immigrants are from other urban areas.

Short term in-migrants are mostly from nearby areas while permanent migrants are from more distant places. There is, thus, a relationship between the distance of place of origin and duration of migration. In Kathmandu and Patan, the number of permanent immigrants is relatively high whereas in Bhaktapur, seasonal immigrants predominate. Most of the immigrants in Kathmandu are from India and Bangladesh while majority of immigrants in Patan are from Tibet. Bhaktapur has very few permanent immigrants.

3. Characteristics:

Approximately 94 percent of the sampled in-migrant family heads in Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur are males. A large majority of in-migrant family heads belongs to the 20-44 age category. Seasonal in-migrants are considerably younger than migrants in other migration categories. In-migrants in Bhaktapur are also younger than those in the other two cities. The current mean family size of all in-migrants is 3.9. Most in-migrants come in groups of 2 to 6 persons and only 20 percent have migrated alone. Permanent migrants have come in larger groups compared to other type of migrants.

Migrant families are larger than the national average if we add their family members at the destination and source area. Three-fifths of the in-migrants have had no problems of earning a livelihood in the source area. This, however, does not apply to seasonal and temporary in-migrants: a majority of them had problems of earning a livelihood. Two-thirds of the in-migrant families have only one earning member. Most in-migrants work for others. Temporary, semi-permanent and permanent immigrants had to spend more time getting a job compared to seasonal in-migrants. Among the in-migrant families, 78 percent earn less than Rs.1,500 per month. About 10 percent of the semi-permanent immigrants have their own home and/or land. The figure rises to 33 percent in the case of permanent in-migrants. Brahmin and Chhetris constitute 44 percent of the in-migrants. Other Hill ethnic groups account for 26 percent while Newars constitute another 24 percent of the in-migrants. The magnitude of in-migrants has increased considerably within the last 10 to 15 years.

Almost 90 percent of the immigrants in the urban complex of the Kathmandu Valley are males. A majority of them belong to the 20-44 age category. Seasonal and temporary immigrants are much younger compared to semi-permanent and permanent immigrants. The current mean family size of immigrants is 2.3. Mean family size, however, varies considerably by migration category. Seasonal and temporary migrants have a mean family size of 1.6, while it is 2.5 for semi-permanent and permanent migrants. Current mean family

size of immigrants in Patan is larger than that for immigrants in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. Current family size and the size of the family at the time of immigration are not significantly different except for permanent immigrants. Most immigrants have arrived alone although a considerable proportion of immigrants in Patan have arrived in groups of 2 to 5. Immigrant families are larger than the average Nepalese family if we add together the family at destination and the source area. As in the case of immigrants, 60 percent of immigrants have had no problem of earning a livelihood in the source area. Seasonal immigrants, however, did have this problem.

Seasonal immigrants at Bhaktapur have had problems of earning a livelihood at their source area. Two-thirds of the immigrant families have only one earning member. A considerable proportion of permanent immigrant families, however, have 3 or more earning members. Patan has relatively more immigrant families with more than one earning member. One-third of all immigrants are self-employed. More than 90 percent of the immigrant have had no problem in finding job. Of the immigrants, 5 percent had worked previously in other towns of Nepal. Of the immigrant families, 23 percent earn more than Rs.1,500 per month. The income level of immigrants in Patan is higher than in the two other cities. The volume of expenditure of immigrants is lower than their income. Of the immigrants, 71 percent are from India, 19 percent from China and

8 percent belong to Europe, America and other Asian countries. The magnitude of immigration has increased in the last decade.

4. Occupational Pattern:

A great majority of in-migrants in Kathmandu urban complex are engaged in community, professional and personal services. A large number are in government and semi-government jobs. This, however, does not hold true for Bhaktapur where majority of the in-migrants are engaged in manufacturing jobs. Only a few seasonal in-migrants in Patan and Bhaktapur are engaged in trade and commerce. Similarly, only a few seasonal immigrants in Kathmandu have manufacturing jobs. Brahmans, Chhetris and Newars are the dominant castes/ethnic groups in most of the employment sectors.

The proportion of immigrants in industry, construction, trade and commerce is larger than the proportion of in-migrants. More immigrants, however, are employed in community, professional and personal services than in industry, construction trade and commerce. Of the immigrants from India, those from Bihar predominate in most occupational categories. However, Tibetan immigrants are predominant in the carpet industry in Patan. While a majority of in-migrants are in professional jobs and lower administration, majority of immigrants are in skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Most of the income of both in-migrants and immigrants accrue from wage, salary and profit. A few in-migrants also have income

from house rent. The number of in-migrants and immigrants who have income from agriculture, pension and other sources is negligible. The income pattern of in-migrants and immigrants is very similar: the range of income is Rs.500 to Rs.1000 per month for about one-third of both in-migrants and in-migration. The proportion holds true also for those with less than Rs.500 per month. There is a positive relationship between income and number of earning members in the family for both in-migrants and immigrants. There is negative relationship between the duration of migration and income. About twice as many immigrants remit money to their source area than the in-migrants. The proportion of seasonal immigrants who remit is relatively higher. Approximately 18 percent of the in-migrants send remittances while the proportion of immigrants who do so is 32 percent. A relatively high proportion of in-migrants remit less than Rs.100 per month. Majority of remitting immigrants send Rs.100 to Rs.300 per month. The estimated amount of remittance sent by in-migrants is Rs.3,30,550 per month, while that for immigrants is Rs.504,240 per month.

Of the estimated 5,840 in-migrant families, 532 are employed in manufacturing, 237 in construction, 946 in trade and commerce, 3,975 in community, professional and personal services and 150 in other sectors. Similarly, of the estimated 3,633 immigrant families, 594 are engaged in manufacturing, 536 in construction, 971 in trade

and commerce, 1,478 in community, professional and presocial services and 54 in finance and business.

5. Causes:

In-migration is primarily caused by the economic attraction of the Kathmandu metropolis where there has been a rapid growth of economic activities including tourist-oriented services. There has also been significant growth in urban facilities. These factors have attracted in-migrants considerably. In addition to the growth of urban economy and facilities, personal factors like the economic condition of the family, job security, skill and education have encouraged migration. In-migrants with problems of livelihood in the source area constitute 37.6 percent of the total volume of the in-migrants. Therefore, majority of in-migrants have migrated primarily not because of livelihood problem at the source area but because of better job opportunities as well as urban attraction.

Most (76.6 percent) of the in-migrants have their own land in the source area. However, the size of their farm land is small. On the other hand, some of the semi-permanent and permanent in-migrants have more than 60 ropanis of farmland in the source area while most of the seasonal and temporary in-migrants are large land owners. Guarantee of job is one of the main causes of in-migration. Of the seasonal and temporary in-migrants, 50.3 percent migrated for this reason. Relatives, friends and labour contractors are the

prime agents for securing jobs. Skill also appears as one of the causes of in-migration: the proportion of in-migrants with professional and administrative skill is 23.4 percent and 31.4 percent respectively. The proportion of skilled workers is higher among the seasonal in-migrants compared to other migration categories. Among the in-migrants 56 percent are literate and of these 21.9 percent have higher education. Therefore, education appears to be another important factor for urban in-migration. The proportion of in-migrants with livelihood problem in the source area is higher (42.3 percent) in comparison to the immigrants. Most of the semi-permanent and permanent immigrants had no problem of earning a livelihood in the source area but most of the seasonal and temporary immigrants (66.7 percent) had such problems.

The proportion of seasonal and temporary immigrants with guarantees of job is higher than that for the in-migrants. Of the seasonal and temporary immigrants, 68.2 percent had received job guarantees from labour contractors. Most of the immigrants (53.6 percent) are skilled and semi-skilled. Thus skills appear to be an important cause of urban immigration. The relationship between immigration and education, however, is not significant.

At another level, one of the causes of immigration is the ineffective implementation of immigration-related policies and the existence of immigration stimulating policies. Despite the

fact that Nepal has a labour regulation favouring natives, it has been poorly enforced and further handicapped by the existence of an open border between Nepal and India.

Out of the 4,486 permanent immigrants in the urban complex of the Kathmandu Valley, 7 percent have acquired Nepalese citizenship. Given the current rate of immigrant inflow and their easy acquisition of citizenship may create various economic and political problems in the future. The current industrial policy also permits immigrants to work for 7 years with the permission of the Department of Labour where there is lack of Nepali labour with the required skill. The permission is extendable by five years for the second term. But the implementation of this policy is likely to remain ineffective due to lack of information and institutional mechanism to identify specific skill for different jobs. Similarly, the policy regarding employment of immigrants in the commercial sector is not clear. In addition, the monetary and fiscal policy with the provision of permission to change convertible currency upto 75 percent of the total income and lack of control in the exchange of Indian currency have also encouraged immigration.

6. Consequences:

Migration has various consequences in the urban complex of the Kathmandu Valley. In general, it has contributed to the local economic growth. While in-migration has significant impact on the

growth of community, professional and personal services, the impact of immigration lies primarily in manufacturing and construction sectors. Migration is closely related to the flow of skill. Out of the total immigrants 3.0 percent are administrative, 7.2 percent professional, 17.1 percent skilled, 6.6 percent semi-skilled, and 7.7 percent unskilled workers. Among the in-migrants, 20.1 percent are administrative, 15.0 percent professional, 11.3 percent skilled, 10.3 percent semi-skilled and 1.7 percent unskilled. While in-migrants are mostly of administrative and professional category, majority of immigrants are skilled and semi-skilled.

In-migrants have contributed to the growth of foreign trade, petty business, hawking and tourist-oriented industry. Immigrants have contributed considerably to the growth of activities such as hawking and vending, foreign trade, textile printing, metal works, brick works, and carpet industry. The Nepalese in the Kathmandu towns have to compete with immigrants in different employment sectors. About Rs.330,000 per month flow to different parts of the country through in-migrants. Similarly, about Rs.500,000 per month flow to foreign countries through immigrants. Thus, immigrants remit more than in-migrants.

Migration has also influenced the social life of the urban complex in the Kathmandu Valley. The population in the towns of Kathmandu Valley has increased by 19,571 due to in-migration.

Similarly, the increase of population due to immigration has been estimated at 9,786. In-migration and immigration has also brought some changes in the social and ethnic structure of the towns. The built-up area of the urban complex of Kathmandu Valley has grown considerably due to in-migration and has significant impact on the expansion of residential area.

7. Out-migration and Emigration:

There has also been some out-migration and emigration from the urban complex of the Kathmandu Valley. Some have moved out with entire family members while in some families only partial migration has taken place. Since information of those who have moved out with the whole family cannot be obtained fully at the source area, only those of partial out-migrants is given here. Out of the total sampled families, there has been partial migration in 5.0 percent of the families in Kathmandu, 4.1 percent in Patan, and 12.1 percent in Bhaktapur. The total number of persons involved in out-migration and emigration from the towns of the Kathmandu Valley is 454. Among families having partial migrants, one member migrant is very common. The native Newars constitute majority of out-migrants and emigrants.

Partial out-migration from the towns of the Kathmandu Valley to the different parts of the country has been increasing recently. Some have migrated for social and employment reasons. Others have gone due to attraction of better employment opportunity, higher

income and transfer to new destinations. The out-migrants can be divided into four groups: (1) permanent, (2) semi-permanent, (3) temporary and (4) seasonal.

Most of the out-migrants are young adults of 30-39 years. Similarly, more than 90 percent of the out-migrants are males. Out of the total out-migrants, 46.1 percent have higher education and 33.3 percent school education. There is a relationship between distance and destination of partial out-migrants. Most of the partial out-migrants have gone to nearer destinations. Majority of the out-migrants have administrative skills. Out of the sampled partial out-migrants, about 48 percent are employed in government service. Only a limited number of out-migrants remit money to their families. But some bring money when they come home.

Majority of the partial emigrants have gone to India. Emigrants are also of four types: (1) permanent, (2) semi-permanent, (3) temporary, and (4) seasonal. Higher level of education seems to be the basic cause of emigration. Most of the emigrants are males within 20-54 age group. Majority of the emigrants have higher education and they are employed in professional jobs. Only a few emigrants remit money.

8. Identification of Work Place:

Most of the foreign workers are Indians. Indian workers are mostly of skilled and semi-skilled category while Tibetans and other

foreign workers are skilled. Majority of the Nepalese workers are semi-skilled and unskilled. The income of Tibetans is higher than that of the Indian and the Nepalese. The workers of other countries have higher income than Indians, Tibetans and Nepalese. According to the opinion survey of employers, foreigners are employed in industrial establishments in consideration of their skill and deligence. In construction activities, they are credited for longer hours' of work and deligence. In service-oriented activities, the emphasis is on the quality of work. Nepalese workers receive more facilities in comparison to foreign workers. But, house rent or accomodation facilities have been given primarily to foreign workers.

III. TERAI REGION

1. Magnitude and Estimate:

The preponderance of exogenous population as compared to the autochthous aborigines in the Terai region indicates large-scale internal and international migration. Migration to the Terai has increased to 16.4 percent between 1961 and 1971. In 1971, the migrants constituted 15.5 percent of the total population of the Terai. The present survey indicates 38.5 percent of the Terai population consisting of the migrants. The districts with highest rate of population growth have direct relationship with largest number of migrants. Intra-regional migrants accounted for 30.6 percent of the total migrants. Thus the gradual decline in reclaimable land in the Terai with continuous increment in the population pressure seems to have led to intra-regional migration.

Internal migration is characterised mainly by movement of population from the Hill region to the Inner Terai and Terai regions. According to the census of 1971, internal migrants constituted 7.8 percent of the total population of the Terai and the increase during 1961-1971 was 137 percent. The present survey has revealed 31.6 percent of the total population consisting of the internal migrants. In 1961, the Terai was characterised by preponderance of immigrants as compared to internal migrants. However, according to this survey there is a preponderance of internal migrants over

immigrants among the migrants. Most of the internal migrants are from the adjoining hill districts. Internal migration has played dominant role in the growth of Terai population. Of the internal migrants 28.7 percent consist of intra-regional migrants. Thus the migration stream to the Terai is composed of 76 percent inter-regional and 24 percent international migrants. Internal migrants accounted for 21.3 percent of the total population in urban areas and only 7.2 percent in rural areas. Thus internal migration has played significant role in the urbanization of the Terai.

International migration has much significance in changing the composition of population in the Terai. Immigrants to the Terai have migrated from Indian side lying immediately south of the Terai. According to the census of 1971, immigrants constituted 7.7 percent of the total population of the Terai and 95.5 percent of the immigrants in Nepal were concentrated in the Terai. Of the total immigrants in the Terai, 97.7 percent were born in India, 1.6 percent in Burma and the rest (0.7 percent) in other countries.

The present survey shows 6.9 percent of the total population of the Terai to be immigrants. The countries by birth place of the immigrants are India 94.3 percent, Bangladesh 2.6 percent and other countries 3.1 percent. Of those born in Bangladesh, most were Bihari Muslims who entered Nepal at the time of Bangladesh

war of independence in 1971. Of those born in other countries, most were domiciled Nepalese from Burma. Most of the immigrants from India were born in the adjoining Indian states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Eastern Terai, 94.4 percent of Indian immigrants were born in Bihar while in the Western Terai 88.2 percent of Indian immigrants were born in Uttar Pradesh.

The role of immigrants has been as important as that of the internal migrants in the process of the urbanization of the Terai. The census of 1971 revealed immigrants constituting 20.3 percent of the urban population while it was only 7.2 percent for the rural population. The present survey indicates increase of immigrants in the urban areas. Of the total immigrants, their distribution is 48 percent in urban areas, 21.4 percent in rural north and 30.6 percent in rural south. International migration both by place of birth and by nationality is characterised by overwhelming preponderance of immigrants from India for the country as a whole as well as in their concentration in the Terai. Of the total foreign-born population covered by the survey, 56.6 percent were foreign nationals. Of the total Indian born population, 57.7 percent were Indian nationals and the remaining 42.3 percent seemed to have already acquired Nepali citizenship. According to the census of 1971, Indian nationals constituted 3.08 percent of the population of the Terai while the survey has revealed 1.72 percent of the households

in the Terai as Indian nationals. This indicates that large number of Indian immigrants have acquired Nepali citizenship. If we consider the household size of the immigrants as 5.97 persons according to the survey data, the Indian nationals would be 10.3 percent of the total population in the Terai.

The magnitude of the total population of 10 surveyed districts was estimated on the basis of the actual sample population size obtained from the survey. The population of 1981 census was used as a base to estimate the magnitude of natives (non-migrants), internal migrants, and international migrants. The district-wise population of 1983 was estimated using average annual growth rate of each district of Terai between 1971 and 1981. Likewise, the population of 1981 as well as the estimated population of 1983 were respectively used to estimate the magnitude of district-wise and region-wise population of natives, internal migrants and international migrants. The proportion of natives, internal as well as international migrants in relation to each of the other areas were also estimated.

According to the sample population size of the 10 surveyed districts natives ranked highest (62.2 percent) followed by internal migrants (31.4 percent) and international migrants (6.4 percent). Assigning the same proportion to the 1981 population, the natives

were 61.8 percent followed by internal migrants (31.8 percent). The estimated number of internal migrants based on the population of 10 districts in 1981 was 228,069 (6.5 percent) whereas it increased to 386,456 (6.5 percent) based on the population of 18 districts.

According to the estimated population of 1983, the proportionate distribution of natives, internal and international migrants was similar to that of the sample population size. The international migrants in 10 districts, however, numbered 247,374 and their estimate for the 18 districts of Terai as a whole reached 418,748, which is 6.5 percent of the total estimated population. Jhapa district in the eastern Terai and Kanchanpur districts in the western Terai have the largest number of internal migrants whereas Morang, Jhapa and Nawalparasi have proportionately more international migrants than in other districts. International migrants constitute 18 percent of the total migrants.

Although, the definition of migrants, in this study, is restricted to the inter-district level, the number of total internal migrants would be less than the number of natives had the definition of migrants been extended to inter-regional level. Consequently, the proportion of international migrants relative to the internal migrants would be much larger (above 25 percent).

2. Characteristics:

While analysing the nature of migration, the present study has delimited its scope to types of migration, birth-place of migrants, citizenship status, flow of migrants and their social and economic characteristics.

- (a) Types of Migration: Migration in the Terai has been classified into four categories according to the duration of stay: seasonal (less than 6 months), temporary (6 months to 1 year), semi-permanent (1 year to 5 years) and permanent (more than 5 years). The present survey, indicates that 64.3 percent of the households are non-migrants or those who have been residing in the Terai region for more than 25 years. Others include 28.4 percent permanent, 5.9 percent semi-permanent, 0.8 percent temporary and 0.5 percent seasonal. Majority of internal migrants (84.6 percent) and international migrants (50.9 percent) had migrated to Terai from 5 to 25 years back. A complementary survey of footloose population in 22 urban centers of the ten Terai districts indicates that 44.9 percent of such population constitute foreign nationals and the rest are Nepalese. Indian footloose migrants are more numerous in the urban centres of southern half of the Terai districts while Nepalese are mostly in the urban centres of northern half.

- (b) Birth Place of Migrants: Of the total respondents 92 percent were born in Nepal, 7.6 percent in India, 0.1 percent in Bangladesh and 0.2 in other countries. Migrants in Jhapa, Morang, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kanchanpur come mostly from adjoining hill districts. Morang, Jhapa, Banke, Nawalparasi and Siraha districts have large number of migrants born in India. Those born in Bangladesh are concentrated in Jhapa, Morang and Parsa.

The present survey of 5,651 households includes 61.4 percent non-migrants, 31.6 percent internal migrants and 6.9 percent international migrants. Dhanusa has largest number of non-migrants while Kanchanpur has fewest. Internal migrants are more numerous in Jhapa. International migrants are more numerous in Jhapa but only a few in Kanchanpur. Region-wise, 71.5 percent of non-migrants were born in Eastern Terai; 28.8 percent of internal migrants were born in Eastern Hill and 57.3 percent of international migrants were born in Bihar (India). Of the international migrants 88.9 percent were born in India. Based on place of birth of migrants, the process of migration seemed to have first started in Eastern Terai, then in Central Terai and finally in Western Terai.

- (c) Citizenship of Migrants: The survey reveals that the proportion of people acquiring Nepali citizenship is higher with the increase in the duration of stay. Of those who have been staying for more than 25 years 67.3 percent have acquired Nepali citizenship. Of the people migrating between 5 to 9 years, 63.1 percent have acquired citizenship certificate. The average year of acquiring Nepali citizenship certificate is only 5.9 although the naturalization law prescribes a minimum residence of 15 years.
- (d) Flow of Migrants: Among internal migrants, first males migrate alone in new areas and then bring their family members. Landless people have, however, migrated with their entire families. Some rich land owners from the Hill have also migrated to the Terai in order to acquire more land. The sequence of Nepalization of immigrants is as follows: first they work for few years; then acquire property and land; take Nepali citizenship and then run their business permanently in Nepal. Immigrants to urban areas and southern villages generally come alone but those who migrate in the rural northern part also bring their families. The group size of the immigrants varies from 2 to 5 persons. Among the international migrants, 88.7 percent of the married migrants have migrated with their wives and 24.4 percent of them visit their home at regular intervals. Among the inter-

national migrants living in the urban areas, 51.8 percent visit their home frequently.

- (e) Social Status: Of the 36,313 sampled household population, males constitute 52.8 percent and female 47.2 percent. The family size is 6.5 for non-migrants; 6.4 for internal migrants and 5.9 for international migrants. Thus, the size of the family of non-migrants is higher than those of migrants. Majority of the sampled household heads were married 15 to 19 years ago and the average year of marriage is 17.3. During the year of enumeration 1982/83, 10.4 percent of the sampled households, had a son born and 9.7 percent households had a daughter. During the same period, 332 persons died in 5.6 percent of the sampled households. Majority of death was of infants (below one year). More deaths occurred in the family of non-migrants and less among the international migrants.

Of the total sampled population, 66 percent belong to the Terai social group, 32 percent to Hill social group and 2 percent other social groups. Among the Terai group, occupational castes constitute 24 percent, Rajputs 17 percent and Terai tribals 7.7 percent. Among of Hill group, Chhetris predominate (11.9 percent), followed by Brahmins, Hill tribals and occupational castes. Compared to 20 percent of the Terai

social groups as migrants, 80 percent of the Hill social group are migrants.

The prominent mother tongue spoken by non-migrants are Maithili, Tharu, Rajbansi, Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Santhal, Majhi, Dhimal and Urdu. Among the internal migrants, Nepali, Tamang, Magar, Rai, Gurung, Limbu, Danuwar and Jhangar are the main mother tongues. Among the international migrants are spoken Bengali, Tibetan, Hindi, Rajasthani, Sunuwar and Urdu as their mother tongue.

Among the sampled households, the use of family planning devices was more prevalent among females than males. Furthermore, internal migrants make more use of family planning devices than others. Males use more temporary family planning devices than females. Temporary family planning devices are used more by the male international migrants.

Of the sampled households only 28.8 percent listen any radio programme. Among total households, 17.9 percent listen to Radio Nepal, 0.9 percent Indian radio programmes and 9.9 percent programmes broadcasted by both Nepal and Indian radios. A large proportion of radio listeners are internal migrants.

Of the sampled households, 20.5 percent read newspaper: 17.2 percent Nepali newspapers, 2.3 percent Nepali as well as Indian newspapers and only 1 percent Indian newspapers. Internal migrants read mostly Nepali newspapers while more international migrants read Indian Newspapers.

- (f) Economic Status: Internal migrants are engaged mostly in agriculture while international migrants are in non-agricultural activities. Internal migrants generally have land for cultivation while international migrants work as unskilled and skilled labourers or run their own business. Of the internal migrants, 69.2 percent are engaged in agriculture and a higher percent of them are in the northern rural areas. Internal migrants are engaged in the same occupation which they used to do at their source place. Foot-loose migrants are heavily concentrated in the urban areas and 38.9 percent of them are engaged in business and 55.8 percent as labourers. Internal migrants are mostly farm workers, timber loggers and porters while the international migrants have masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical fitting and business skills.

Migrants as well as non-migrants value land and house ownership. Out of the sampled household, 98.1 percent of the non-migrants, 93.6 of the internal migrants, and 84.9 percent

of the international migrants live in their own houses. With regard to the ownership of land, 60.7 percent of internal migrants possess more than one hectare of land. Furthermore, it was found that there is a positive relationship between the duration of stay and the size of land holding. Of the internal migrants 28.9 percent have taken loans from institutions. By purpose, the loans were 26 percent for seeds and fertiliser, 18.9 percent for livestock, 10.2 percent for tractor and pumpsets and the balance for other purposes. Of the loan taken from money lenders by internal migrants, major portion (49.4 percent) has been taken for their consumption expenditure and only 7.5 percent for farm improvement. Besides this, 5.9 percent of internal migrants have provided loan to others.

3. Causes:

The Hill region is the source and Terai region the destination of internal migration. The wide regional disparity between Hill and Terai in resource and development is the principal cause of migration to the Terai. The internal migration flow to Terai became significant since malaria eradication programme was launched in late 1950's. The Terai region has now become a centre for migrants as well immigrants as a result of increased development investment and activity.

There has been little change in the situation whereby the Hill people are compelled to migrate elsewhere whether within or outside the country. The main reasons for out-migration and emigration from the Hill region include: natural calamities, loss of land ownership, insufficient or negligible land lack of employment opportunities, poor educational and health facilities, increasing population pressure, low agricultural productivity and lack of alternative economic opportunities. These push factors have forced larger number of Hill people to migrate to other regions and countries.

Pull factors in the Terais have also played a significant role in attracting migrants including those with resources. The main pull factors of the Terai are: availability of land, food surplus, re-settlement programme, industrial and trade activities, higher development investment, opportunity for forest encroachment, better transport, marketing, education and health facilities, access to urban life and employment in non-agricultural sectors.

The present survey shows that relatives and friends residing in the Terai as an important factor that induced 32.1 percent out of 1,727 surveyed to migrate. Those that have migrated due to land distribution by the government accounts for 10 percent. Land productivity factors attracted 10.9 percent, cheap price of land

7.1 percent, transport facilities 6.4 percent, marketing facilities 5.7 percent, education and health facilities 4.2 percent, forest encroachment 3.7 percent and other factors 21.9 percent.

The trend of migration into urban areas is on the increase. Out of 1,727 migrants surveyed, 41.5 percent are residing in urban localities, 32.7 percent in northern rural areas and 25.8 percent in southern rural areas. The main sources of information for migrants about place of destination are family and relatives, friends and villagers. Those who migrated on the basis of information provided by this communication source constitutes 67.8 percent of total migrants.

International migration both evidence push and pull factors. Nepalese people have been emigrating since the 19th centuries and the main factors which contributed to this were: population pressure in the Hill, lack of employment opportunities, social injustice and exploitation recruitment opportunity in the British army and absence of development during the Rana regime. The process of emigration is still in operation mainly due to opportunity available for recruitment in India and British Armies, employment opportunities in Indian cities and educational and for other social purposes.

The push factors which cause foreigners to migrate into Nepal include: excessive population shortage of jobs, international and

civil war, communal riots and disputes in the sending area and emigration policies of foreign countries. There is greater flow of Indian immigrants than that of other foreigners. The main factors responsible for attracting immigrants into Nepal are: open border, peace and security, opportunities for trade and other economic activities social and family relations, increased demand for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower, ease of acquiring citizenship and facilities for free and unrestricted repatriation of Indian currency earnings from Nepal.

The present survey shows that the main purposes of international migrants who migrated to Nepal constitute employment (48.9 percent), trade (19.4 percent), existence of relatives or family (12 percent), education (1.4 percent) and other purposes (18.3 percent). Of the total immigrants 98.1 percent expressed that the place of destination is more comfortable than their places of origin or previous residence. Of the immigrants who migrated to Nepal in search of employment opportunities 52 percent are settled in urban areas.

4. Consequences:

Migration has much impact on the geographical, economic, social and political aspects of the country. The increase in arable land, denudation of forest and change in the composition of population are some obvious consequences of the increasing volume of migration.

Forest encroachment has increased substantially due to overflow of migrants beyond targeted number for resettlement. During the period 1954-1972 the forest area in Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari and Siraha in Eastern Terai decreased by 55.6 percent, while population increased by 52 percent. The extent of deforestation in the Terai increased to 65.7 percent in 1977 as compared to mere 5.4 percent in 1964. Population increase by 118.5 percent during 1961-1981 led to substantial change in the man-land ratio. Despite extension of more agricultural land, population density also increased from 140.5 persons per square kilometre in 1971 to 212.8 persons per square kilometres in 1981.

- (a) Impact of Internal Migration: Deforestation for acquiring agricultural land has led to the to soil erosion and land slides. Litigation arising out of land transaction for new land has also much engaged the local administration in the Terai. The clearance of encroachers and their resettlement in other areas has become problematic and has disturbed law and order in some places.

Migration from the Hills to the Terai has led to poor management of agricultural land in Hill. Outmigration from the Hills has caused shortage in agricultural labour and less intensive farming. This has adverse effect on the productivity

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of hill in particular as well as overall economy of the country. A substantial portion of migrants' income is used in conspicuous consumption rather than in capital formation. The indulgence in comfortable life has prompted them to employ foreign migrants in agriculture and other activities. The overwhelming growth in population has also meant increasing pressure on health, education, drinking water facilities. This has led to more investment in the Terai region thus hampering in the process of balanced development.

The Terai region has now become the focal-point of socio-cultural interface due to migration. The migration of people from other regions has changed the ethnic and religious composition of Terai and Inner Terai. During the period 1952/54-1971, the rate of increase of the people with Nepali language as mother tongue was greater as compared to Maithali and Bhojpuri in Eastern Terai and Awadhi in Central and Western Terai. During the same period, the rate of increase in the population of hill tribes with Tibeto-Burman mother tongue was also higher as compared to the Terai tribals. Similarly, during 1952/54-1971 the rate of increase in Muslim population was fairly high.

Migration of hill population has enhanced pan-Nepal values

in the Terai. The process has been accelerated by the extension of administrative activities and development programmes. The segment of population affected by the Nepalese communication media like Radio Nepal and Nepali newspapers has considerably increased. Increase in the population has positive relation with the increase in number of voters. The eligible voters in Terai increased by 11.5 percent within one year between the national referendum (1980) and general election (1981) against the national average of 8.3 percent during the same period. In the last general election, out of the total allotted seat of 32,22 person of the Terai social group were elected to National Panchayat. The number of Terai tribals who were elected also increased significantly. On the other hand, the election of candidates of Hill social group from some Terai districts indicates some process of political integration.

- (b) Impact of International Migration: Majority of international migrants coming to Nepal are engaged as skilled and semi-skilled workers. Generally, most of them are engaged in trading and other service-oriented profession. The immigrants are mostly involved in non-traditional activities in various urban and sub-urban centres. Because of foreign migrants, the local labourers are facing strong competition even in unskilled sector. Higher skill and lower rate of wage are

contributory factors to the employment of immigrants displacement of native workers. This has also retarded the process of skill development among the Nepalese laboures.

The international migrants have a strong hold in the commercial and industrial sector. Foreign bidders dominate big contracts for construction and other works from various governmental and non-governmental sector due to their better organization, investment capacity and entrepreneurial capability. These contractors prefer foreign workers in place of the local one. Foreign traders are also involved in operating illegal trade thereby making genuine trade more difficult and eventually displacing the local traders. Capital flight and tax evasion by immigrant entrepreneurs and business have an adverse impact on the national economy.

Unrestricted flow of immigrants can have political implication affecting international relations. There are instances such as industrial strikes where immigrant workers were involved. Ineffective implementation of vital registration programme and loopholes in citizenship processing have helped a sizable number of immigrants to acquire Nepalese citizenship and also contributed to dual-citizenship. The heavy flow of migrants from across the border has discouraged the local people from

adopting family planning devices. There is also discontentment as foreigners are getting major share from the heavy development investment in the region. The prevailing extent of immigration, operative without formal understanding and arrangement could in future jeopardise the political relation between origin and destination countries of the migrants.

5. International Commuters:

The study of commuters across the international border focuses on the nature, causes and consequences of some purposively selected commuters who commute through the 11 border stations of 10 Terai districts. Although, the number of commuters surveyed was small compared to the total volume of commuters, 200 commuters in each border station were asked as to their purpose and duration of visit, type of work and occupation they were engaged in.

Occupation-wise, the proportion of the commuters engaged in business, labour, and service is 56.7 percent. This proportion far exceeds the proportion of commuters engaged in agricultural activities. Specifically, among the labourers both coming to Nepal and going to India, Indian nationals are in the majority. Out of the total number of Indians coming to Nepal, 17.7 percent are labourers. Similarly, the Indian labourers constitute 22.6 percent of the total Indians going to India. On the contrary, only

10.8 percent of the total Nepalese entering Nepal indicated themselves as labourers whereas only 6.2 percent of the total Nepalese going to India indicated themselves as labourers. Similarly, the proportion of Indians far exceeds the proportion of Nepalese in business. But Indians are proportionately less than the Nepalese among those engaged in service activities.

Most of the commuters indicated tourism as their main purpose of commuting to and from Nepal and India. The number of people commuting for the purpose of shopping on either sides of the border between Nepal and India is also substantial. Specifically, Jogbani in Morang and Tribeni in Nawalparasi are the busiest places where more than 50 percent of the total commuters surveyed commute on both sides of the border for the purpose of shopping. There is however some difference between Jogbani and Tribeni. At Jogbani, the Nepalese and the Indians commuting for the purpose of shopping are almost equal in proportion. In Tribeni, however, more Indians come to Nepal for shopping and more Nepalese go to India for the same purpose.

Indian commuters who are either commuting to work or are seeking jobs also outnumber the Nepalese. Indians are more numerous than the Nepalese in business activities. Among the total commuters consisting of both Nepalese and Indians, 44.6 percent commute for

the purpose of work and shopping. When the number of commuters commuting for the purpose of business is included, this figure increases to 60.7 percent of the total commuters.

Since majority of the Nepalese and Indians commute for the purpose of shopping and labour, day commuters are more numerous. Day commuters represent 58.5 percent of the total commuters. As the duration of visit increases, those people visiting for a year or more are also likely to be permanent international migrants. About 10 percent of the total commuters expressed their duration of visit to be for more than a year. Among the Indians coming to Nepal, 2.2 percent indicated to stay in Nepal for more than a year while for the Nepalese this figure is 8.5 percent. From Kakarbhitta (Jhapa) alone 11.7 percent of the Indians coming to Nepal expressed to stay for more than a year. While for the Nepalese 28.7 percent intended to stay in India for the same duration. In absolute numbers, however, Indians are more numerous than the Nepalese intending to stay for longer duration.

In aggregate term, the proportion of Indians intending to stay in Nepal from one day to 3 months is more than the proportion of Nepalese intending to stay in India for the same duration. Since the survey was conducted in the months of March and April of 1983, and the time represented a slack season from the point of view of

seasonal agricultural activities, the proportion of Indians coming to Nepal may be an underestimate. Although, most Indians, during the survey, indicated their purpose of visit as tourism and business, their influx would have been much higher if the survey had been carried out during the rice sowing and harvesting seasons.

Earlier to 1951, dynamic internal migration and mobilization of population for national development was virtually absent in Nepal. It was more pronounced for the emigration of Nepalese to foreign countries. With enactment of the Interim Constitution of 1951 whereby free internal movement was recognized as one of the fundamental rights conferred on Nepalese citizens, internal migration became accentuated. National policies related to malaria eradication, resettlement, agriculture, social services, transport, industry and commerce adopted since the inception of First Plan in 1956 encouraged large-scale migration of Hill people to new economic frontiers.

1. Trade Policy:

The involvement of foreign traders is not a new phenomenon in Nepal. Foreign merchants were operating in the country even during 19th century. The Treaty of 1923 between Nepal and British India led Nepal's trade to be India-oriented. The Indo-Nepal treaties of Peace and Friendship and Trade and Commerce of 1950 further extended India's dominance over Nepalese foreign trade. As a result, Indian immigration to Nepal for trade and commerce increased.

During 1951-1961 when Nepalese trade was mostly confined to India, a number of malpractices emerged in Nepal's foreign trade. In 1962, Nepal adopted a policy of country-wise and commodity-wise trade diversification and a number of incentives such as export

bonus scheme (1962-1978), gift parcel scheme (1966-1968) and dual exchange rate system (1978-1981) were instituted. These schemes contributed little towards sound and dynamic trade development but instead encouraged the involvement of foreign traders and unhealthy trade practices in Nepalese trade. The trade sector which was supposed to contribute to economic growth became a province of unscrupulous traders including foreign businessmen. The 1978 Indo-Nepal treaty of cooperation designed for controlling unauthorized trade between two countries confirms the serious state of affairs prevailing in Nepal's foreign trade operation.

Nepal's trade sector is dominated by the private sector with direct or indirect participation of foreign merchants. Thus, foreign elements involved in foreign and internal trade without social responsibilities. The official policy of free and unrestricted internal movement of goods as well as export policy of 1982 has the potential of further encouraging foreign elements in Nepal's internal and export trade. There seems to be lack of any significant measures for discouraging and controlling foreign elements in Nepalese trade sector.

2. Industrial Policy:

Industrialization in Nepal began in 1936 with the initiative

of Indian capital, management and labour. However, these industries were unable to survive the post-Second War years and had to be closed down. During the first Five Year Plan (1956-1961) period industrialisation was confined to official slogan. The earlier industrial policy was replaced by a new industrial policy in 1960 and was legislated into Industrial Enterprises Act, 1961. Although a few important industries were established in the public sector with foreign aid, industries given the lowest priority in the industrial policy flourished in the private sector. A comprehensive industrial policy which was legislated into Industrial Enterprises Act, 1974 and yet industrial development has failed to make a breakthrough. Industrial sector contributes 5 percent to the GDP and absorbs only one percent of the country's economically active population. More than 63 percent of modern industries are concentrated in the Terai region. About 96 percent of industries are under the legal status of sole proprietorship and partnership. A majority of industries are small-scale operations. There is increase in foreign entrepreneurs and foreign labourers in the Nepalese industrial sector including in small ones reserved for Nepalese citizens.

The industrial policy of 1981 which has been legislated into Industrial Enterprises Act 1981 and Foreign Investment and Technology Act 1981 encourages private foreign investment in the industrial

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sector by providing incentives in the areas of income, sales, and property tax, customs duty, excise duty, industrial loan, electricity and interest rates, depreciation, foreign investment and profit repatriation. But the industrial legislation does not provide any clauses restricting the increased inflow of foreign labour force. There is also no mechanism to investigate into the illegal involvement and domination of foreign entrepreneurs and labourers in the industrial sector.

3. Labour Policy:

Foreign manpower is engaged in almost all economic sectors. Its involvement in construction works, internal and external trade, transport services, tourism and small and large industries is quite extensive. The lack of adequate programmes for skill development, limited coverage of labour legislation, ineffective execution of labour laws are the main factors that encourage immigration and employment of foreign labour in various occupations. The exact extent of foreign labourers is unknown due to lack of a comprehensive national survey on labour. However, the engagement of foreign labourers irrespective of level of their skill, has been on the increase in recent years.

The Nepal Factory and Factory Workers' Act, 2016 B.S., enacted in 1960, is applicable to only limited sectors such as industry,

star-rated hotels and transport and therefore of limited use from the view point of foreign labour regulation. Agriculture, construction, trade and other economic sectors wherein a vast majority of labour forces is engaged are still beyond the scope of labour legislation. While the labour law permits engagement of foreign labourers for unlimited period, the industrial law restricts them for the maximum period of 12 years. Such a legal contradiction has encouraged increase in immigrant workers.

The labour administrations in Nepal was first instituted in 1947 to deal with labour unrest in Biratnagar. Subsequently, a Labour Department was set-up in 1971 and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was created in 1982. The Ministry and Department are, however, engaged in traditional functions such as defusing labour strikes together with a nominal role of employment promotion and skill development. The job opportunities created by expansion of development activities are being exploited by the foreign labour force and contributing further to increasing unemployment and under-employment of the Nepalese. The technical and skill development programmes envisaged in the National Educational System Plan also failed to produce required number of skilled manpower. The role of labour administration and its coordination with other skill development institutions is still not well-defined. Although the Sixth Plan is more comprehensive regarding programmes for skill

development, the performance so far on the supply side has been disappointing.

4. International Boundary:

Nepal is sandwiched between India to the south and Tibetan region of China to the north. Except for few rivers, there are no distinct natural features that distinguish Nepalese from Indian territory. This traditionally and customarily long and open-border with India has been a matter of convenience for the traffic of people and goods between the two countries. However, the open border system has also generated some border problems as well as conflict of interest between two countries.

- (a) Nepal-China Boundary Relation: The boundary treaty between Nepal and China signed on October 5, 1961 brought about a permanent and overall settlement to problems relating to the common boundary of more than a 1,000 kilometres that had not been scientifically delineated and formally delimited. Under the protocol signed and exchanged between two countries on January 20, 1963 the contracting parties agreed to maintain the boundary markers and adopt necessary measures to prevent their removal, damage or destruction, and as far as possible, prevent the boundary rivers from changing their course and make a joint inspection of the entire boundary every five years.

Accordingly, in 1979 a new agreement was signed between two countries after detailed mapping and demarcation of the boundary.

- (b) Nepal-India Border: The Indo-Nepal boundary is indicated by a man's land of ten yards known as 'Dasgaja' and stone pillars erected at every quarter mile over it from Mechi river in the east to Mahakali river in the west. Since the signing of a treaty on November 1, 1960 between Nepal and British India, there has been no major conflict or controversy between two countries relating to the question of the boundary.

The Local Administration Act 2028 (1971) stipulates that the respective Zonal Commissioners inspect the international border contiguous to the foreign countries and submit a report thereof to His Majesty's Government. However, in the absence of a clear cut procedure for inspection this has remained merely a formal reporting system. Some border-markers and stone pillars have either been destroyed or removed, sections of the no man's land have been used for cultivation or for dwelling by the people living on either side of the border as well as construction of embankment close to the border have become a matter of serious public concern.

Uncontrolled boundary with India has given rise to various undesirable activities such as smuggling of contraband goods, flight of anti-social or criminal elements and dual citizenship. Both countries are finding it difficult to implement successfully the provision of bilateral treaty in the area of controlling unauthorised trade. Under the provisions of Industrial Enterprises Act 1981, establishment of industries within 8 kilometres of the international boundary, has been prohibited. However, the exception made with regard to cottage, travel and tourism, services, entertainment industries and industries located within an industrial estate is inconsistent with the declared policy of border control.

5. Immigration and Law:

It is not possible to treat citizens and aliens alike in terms of rights, duties, liabilities or benefits for a small and poor country like Nepal. In the absence of a well-defined immigration policy, existing rules and regulations, though not deliberately designed, are directly or indirectly contributing to the increasing flow of immigrants into the country. Uncontrolled international migration is not only inconsistent with population control policy but might also prove detrimental to the national interest in the long run. It is necessary to review thoroughly existing laws which might have bearing upon the flow of immigrants and their temporary

and permanent settlement in this country.

- (a) Foreigners Act 1958 and Foreigners Regulations 1976: Under this Act His Majesty's Government is authorised to make provisions either generally or with respect to all foreigners or with respect to any particular foreigner or any prescribed class or discription of foreigner for prohibiting, regulating or restricting the entry into Nepal or presence or departure therefrom. No foreigner is entitled to enter into Nepal without obtaining a visa under this provision. However, since Indian citizens do not require visa to enter into Nepal, the effectiveness of this regulation is obviously negligible.
- (b) Laws Relating to Trade and Commerce: The Export Import Control Act 2013.B.S. (1956), Nepal Agency Act 2014 B.S. (1957), Private Firm Registration Act 2014 B.S. (1957), Partnership Act 2020 B.S. (1963), Company Act 2021 B.S. (1963), Patent, Design and Trade Mark Act 2022 B.S. (1965) and respective regulations issued thereunder are the major legal provisions which are designed to restrict or regulate the trade and commercial activities in Nepal. In an ordinary sense and circumstances foreigners' activities are supposed to be restricted more stringently than those of the nationals. However, the case of Indian nationals who are engaged in trading and commercial

activities inside Nepal present a peculiar phenomenon as their activities are found unrestricted and unregulated as the legal provisions in this respect are not clear. It is generally assumed that the special position of Indians is protected by the provisions of the Nepal-India Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950.

- (c) Labour and Employment Laws: The use and employment of foreign labourers are regulated and restricted by Nepal Factory and Factory Workers Act 2016 B.S. (1950) and a few other legislations like Civil Service Act 2013 B.S. (1956) and Rules 2021 B.S. (1964) and service rules of corporations. However, restriction enforced under these regulations are minimum or negligible. These legislations are designed to cover the organised sector and thus unorganised sectors in trade and private employment, agriculture and construction works where most of the foreign nationals are engaged, remain unaffected by these legislations.
- (d) Enterprises and Foreign Investment Legislation: Foreign investment in industrial enterprises are encouraged by providing incentives and facilities. The Industrial Enterprises Act 2038 B.S. (1981) and Foreign Investment and Technology Act 2038 B.S. (1981), provide wide scope for the employment of foreign nationals.

- (e) Legislation Relating to Government Contracts: Under the Government Contract Act 2020 B.S. (1963), foreign nationals are allowed to participate in the competition. Given the present trend of their increasingly successful bidding, migration of foreign labourers and technicians through this channel is a reality that cannot be ignored any longer.
- (f) Law Relating to Immovable Property: The purchase, sale and ownership of immovable property by foreigners is strictly prohibited. But in practice, this provision can be evaded through marriage alliance or employment or deployment of Nepalese citizens by foreigners.
- (g) Citizenship Laws: Circumvention of Nepali citizenship laws by Indian nations, is posing a serious problem. Those who cannot lawfully be granted naturalized citizenship can obtain Nepalese citizenship on the ground of birth or parantage due to loop-holes in the present law.
- (h) Some Other Legislations: The Nepal Medical Council Act 2020 B.S. (1963), Law Practitioner's Act 2025 B.S. (1968) and Audit Act 2018 B.S. (1962) also provide for the work permission for foreigners. As the provision under these acts are generally not prohibitive and the demand for such professional manpower is high, these laws are incapable of

controlling the migration of foreigners into Nepal.

- (i) Nepal-India Peace and Friendship Treaty 1950: Due to traditionally existing open border system with India, any Indian national can enter into Nepal for any purpose, stay in Nepal for any amount of time and either can leave at any time or live permanently in Nepal if one chooses to do so. Once the Indian nationals are inside Nepal it becomes difficult to detect and differentiate them from the citizens. It is generally assumed that the entry into and presence of Indians in Nepal is directly related to the commitment made through the bilateral treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950 regarding 'national treatment'. The treatment which Indians are successfully getting in Nepal has been far from bilateral. It is rather unilateral in view of the limited capability of the Nepalese nationals to compete in the advanced Indian economic system.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

It has become imperative to adopt policy measures for redistribution of population within the country and control immigration. Internal migration is indicative of the immense disparity in resource and development among regions and if properly managed, the process can be an effective instrument for adjusting resources and population as well as national integration. In contrast, international migration involving large-scale emigration, on one hand, and unrestricted immigration, on the other, can be detrimental to the national interest. It is necessary to adopt effective measures in view of the present migration situation in the country. Some policies and programme recommendations derived from the present study are enumerated below.

A. International Boundary:

The open border between Nepal and India has been one of the main contributory factors to the increasing magnitude of international migration. Illegal trade associated with free movement of people across the border has been a matter of grave concern for both countries. It is therefore necessary to regulate the movement of people along the border between Nepal and India.

1. A limited number of points of entry and exit should be specified along the Nepal-India border on the basis of bilateral agreement. Movement of people and goods other than these specified points should be made illegal.

2. Three stages are proposed for the regulation of human traffic across the border. In the first stage to be implemented in the present fiscal year, people crossing the border in either direction should be made to register their name at the specified border checkpoints. In the second stage to be implemented a year after the first stage, the system of entry permits should be introduced. Inhabitants residing within 10 kilometres of the boundary should be issued with a multi-entry permit to be renewed each year. Others should be issued only with single entry permit. In the third stage, to be implemented at an appropriate time, regular passport system should be introduced between the two countries.

3. It is necessary to expand and strengthen the border security police force in order to effectively control illegal trade and smuggling across the border between Nepal and India. In addition, strict quantitative restrictions should be imposed on the import of luxurious, semi-luxurious and sensitive foreign goods.

B. Transport Development:

In order to facilitate all year round movement of people and goods within Nepal, some programmes in transport development deserve urgent consideration.

4. In order to link West-Central and Central Development Regions high priority should be accorded to the early completion of the

Butwal-Kohalpur section of the Mahendra Highway.

5. There has been much delay in the construction of the Kohalpur-Banbasa section of the Mahendra Highway in the expectation of external assistance. This road should be completed as early as early as possible even with HMG's internal resources in order to make Mahendra Highway the artery of circulation within the country.

6. Along with the speedy completion of the Butwal-Banbasa section of the Mahendra Highway, Mahendranagar airfield should be extended and provision made for adequate flight services throughout the year to Nepalgunj, Dhangarhi and Mahendra Nagar airports.

C. Immigration and Population Policy:

A small country like Nepal with very limited resources must impose restrictions on influx of immigrants.

7. Since a vast majority of the immigrants are from neighbouring India, they must be brought within the scope of immigration rules. The proposed registration system and entry permit system are initial steps in this direction.

8. A clear policy needs to be enunciated regarding the emigration of productive manpower and to control immigration.

9. Since unrestricted immigration has a negative impact on the natives in adopting family planning devices, control of international migration should be made the primary objective of the national policy. Short term and long term programmes should be developed in this regard.

n. Citizenship:

Existing citizenship policy and regulation seem to encourage immigration. This is evidenced by the unprecedented increase in the award of citizenship certificate based on parentage and birth-right following the change in rules regarding naturalized citizenship. Therefore, it has become necessary to review and revise the existing laws concerning citizenship.

10. Under Article 8 clause (2) (d) of the Constitution "a person of Nepalese origin" who has been residing in Nepal for a period of not less than two years may qualify for the acquisition of naturalized citizenship. However, the term "Nepalese origin" has not been defined by law. This provision is contrary to the concept of modern state, narrow in national context, discriminatory on ethnic basis and ambiguous in operation. Therefore, the Constitution should be amended in order to delete the provision "a person of Nepalese origin".

11. The present stipulation vide Article 8 Clause (2) (d) of the Constitution regarding the residential qualification of two years in the case of "a person of Nepalese origin" and of fifteen years in case of others for eligibility to acquire citizenship should be deleted.

12. The stipulation under sub-clause (b) of Article 7 of the Constitution that "either of whose parents was born in Nepal" should be replaced by - either of whose parents was a bonafide citizen of Nepal".

13. The provision (vide sect. 3(4) of Citizenship Act. 1963) that "any child, who is found within the territory of Nepal but whose paternity has not been identified or established shall be deemed to be the citizen of Nepal by blood until it is established" requires to be amended to the effect that "until either of whose parents has been traced out".

14. The status of a person holding Nepalese citizenship by virtue of marital relation or re-acquisition or adoption or renowned person should be treated as that of a naturalized citizen.

15. It is felt necessary that there should be some distinction maintained in the status and position of a naturalised citizen vis-a-vis that of a citizen by birth right or parentage. A

naturalized citizen should be debarred from holding constitutional posts and specified posts of sensitive or strategic nature. In addition, a naturalized citizen should be restricted from holding any public post whether by appointment or election until 10 years has elapsed since the date of acquisition of citizenship of Nepal by him or her.

16. Except minor children born before or after the parent has obtained naturalized citizenship of Nepal and only if the former has accompanied the parent to Nepal, no other child of a naturalised citizen should be eligible for citizenship other than on the basis of naturalization.

17. Existing policy and procedure of distribution of citizenship certificate on the recommendation of a person holding political post should be abolished. The citizenship by birth and parentage should be issued only on the recommendation of an authorised official after thorough investigation and on the fulfilment of all legal requirements. Naturalised citizens should not be made eligible for recommending others for citizenship certificate.

18. In view of the problem of persons who have failed to obtain temporary citizenship certificate, a Special Tribunal should be established in each district empowering it to issue certificates to those who have or have not applied for and failed to obtain such

certificate, may declare null and void those certificates if it is established that they were obtained by false representation or fraud. In addition it may have authority to suspend any doubtful case of citizenship and may punish those who have recommended for such citizenship.

19. A complete list of name and address of persons who have acquired naturalized citizenship, those who have lost or renounce their citizenship, those whose citizenship has been terminated or who have re-acquired citizenship or whose citizenship has been cancelled should be published in the Nepal Gazette.

20. The present office of the Registrar of Vital Registration should be reorganized and developed as a Central Registration Office of Vital Statistics of such records as birth, death, citizenship and voters. In addition, the Zonal and District level offices should legally and administratively be made responsible for maintaining up-to-date records of citizenship and the voters' list.

21. Possession and production of citizenship certificate should not be made compulsory except for the transaction of immovable property, obtaining loans from public institutions, passport, seeking appointment or election to the public post and in such cases where citizens are required to be distinguished from non-citizens.

E. Trade:

Since the adoption of trade diversification and development policy in 1962, His Majesty's Government of Nepal have implemented several artificial financial incentive schemes and measures. These have encouraged increasing participation of foreign and undesirable elements in the trade sector which should be controlled. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to discourage such elements and encourage the indigeneous entrepreneurs in trade and also develop institutional growth in the trade sector.

22. A strict quantitative restriction should be imposed on the import of all luxurious, semi-luxurious and sensitive foreign goods. With the objective of controlling deflection in trade, legal provision with heavy penalty clauses for people engaged in illegal trade should be legislated.

23. HMC/Nepal should formulate a clear trade policy regarding the extent of alien's involvement in internal and international trade. Aliens should be legally allowed to participate in ownership and management of trading and commercial undertakings incorporated as public limited companies under the Nepal Company Act, 1964. But their ownership should not exceed 49 percent of the paid-up capital of such public limited companies.

24. Aliens (Indian citizens) should be permitted to be shareholders of private limited companies promoted exclusively for dealing with the export and import of goods originating or produced within Nepal and India. The Nepalese citizens by birth and parentage should however have a majority ownership and management control over such private limited companies incorporated under the Nepal Company Act, 1964.

25. Indian aliens should be allowed to float and own companies with the exclusive objective of importing products of Indian origin into Nepal and their supply in Nepalese markets. Such products should be essential goods required for general consumers. The type of the goods and specification of local markets should be as prescribed by His Majesty's Government. HMG/Nepal should have strategic policy for imposing quantitative restrictions and control over the import of such goods keeping in view national industrial growth in such product areas.

26. In order to protect the interest of small and medium-scale indigeneous business community, involvement of aliens in private firms, partnership firms, co-operative societies and any other forms of business organization should be prohibited except in public and private limited companies.

27. The auditing of annual final accounts of private institutions as well as of other bodies involving aliens should be done by Nepalese auditors. Only such audit should be given legal recognition. A fixed portion of profit shown in the audited financial statement should be allowed for repatriation. The foreign currency required for repatriation should be obtained through the bank after depositing equivalent amount of Nepalese currency.
28. The provisions relating to encouraging foreign investment and technology in export trade in the 1981 Commercial Policy should be deleted.
29. A Trade Monopoly Control Act should be enacted to avoid monopoly of an individual or group or bodies in trade and business.
30. Foot-path vendors or howkers should be allowed to operate only with sale licenses given by town or village panchayats.
31. There must be provision of issuing salesman certificates from town or village panchayats to the shops located in the urban and rural areas prescribed by HMG of Nepal. Such certificates should be issued only to the Nepalese citizens.
32. The alien business houses should be permitted to conduct their trade promotion campaigns and agency services in Nepal only through

the indigeneous business entities and agents registered in accordance with the Nepalese laws.

F. Industry:

33. A mechanism for investigating into the indirect and disguised involvement of aliens in cottage and small-scale industries reserved for Nepalese citizens should be instituted in the industrial administration.

34. Each fiscal year, His Majesty's Government of Nepal should determine the priority of industries to be licensed for foreign investment and technology under the existing Industrial Policy.

35. His Majesty's Government of Nepal should prescribe the areas of technical, managerial and marketing services where foreign advisors and experties can be permitted in the industrial sector.

36. The priorities of industrial location to be accorded for the establishment of industries under foreign investment and technology should be prescribed on the basis of geographical region. Foreign investment and technology-oriented industries should not be permitted to be set-up in industrial estates established by HMG/Nepal.

37. The related provisions of Industrial Policy and Industrial Enterprises Act 1981 should be amended in order to strengthen the

border administration and effect restrictions on the establishment of hotels and transport related industries within 8 kilometres of international boundary.

38. A industrial location plan should be formulated and implemented in order to shift existing industries located in the border areas and developing new industries at the cross-roads of the Mahendra Highway and secondary highways.

G. Labour and Employment:

Labour and employment policy of the country has much influence in internal and international migration. The present labour and employment policy is not only unclear but the existing statutory and administrative provisions have not been effectively implemented.

39. The activities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is presently concerned mainly with social services and conventional functions rather than management of labour and employment. Therefore, the Ministry should be reconstituted as Labour and Employment Ministry and the Social Services function should be transferred to any other appropriate Ministry.

40. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has not fully implemented the Nepal Factory and Factory Workers' Act, 1960 and Nepal Factory and Factory Workers' Rules, 1963. These legal provisions should be

enforced effectively in all registered industries from the current fiscal year. These labour laws should also be gradually extended to other economic and business sectors. Work permit system should be made compulsory for Indian citizens as well.

41. In relation to the duration of employment of aliens, there are contradictory provision in the Nepal Factory and Factory Workers' Act 1960 and Industrial Enterprises Act 1981. Specifically, there are contradictory provisions in the sub-clause 47 A of Nepal Factory and Factory Workers' Rules, 1963 and clause 10 of Industrial Enterprises Act, 1981. Therefore, there should be uniform and consistent statutory provisions and the work permit should be limited to the shortest possible duration. At the same time, it should be made compulsory on the part of the industrial establishments to provide skill development programmes to Nepalese workers. The amount of money spent by industrial establishments in training and skill development should be deducted from their income-tax.

42. Under the statute of foreign investment and technology, foreign investors are allowed to employ foreign advisers, managers and technicians. In such cases, Nepali counterparts should also be compulsorily associated with them. Employment of foreigners should be allowed only in proportion of foreign investment and technology in the industrial establishments, but, under no condition, the

number of foreign employees should exceed that of Nepalese employees.

43. A short-term and long-term plan should be formulated in order to replace alien workers with Nepali workers in low, middle and high-level categories. For this purpose, an inventory of foreign labour force should be undertaken.

44. The National Planning Commission and the proposed Labour and Employment Ministry should make regular projections and mobilise unskilled and semi-skilled labour force required for development projects from labour surplus to scarcity areas.

45. The role and responsibility of labour administration should be defined with respect to the skill development. Since different institutions are conducting the same type of vocational training and there is also lack of coordination among these training institutions, it is necessary to establish an institutional mechanism for co-ordination.

46. There is an increasing trend of foreign contractors to employ more foreign labourers in most construction projects. In order to discourage this trend, the contractors employing more Nepalese labourers should be given concessions in contract tax and other levies. Regulations should also be devised to prohibit or restrict employment of foreign labourers in the construction works of government and other public agencies.

47. The Labour Department should introduce a system of registering all aliens presently working or in search of work in a prescribed form. This registration should be subject to annual screening and renewal.

48. The Labour Department should accord priority to skill development programmes, generate labour intensive employment and help the trained labour force to get employment. These programmes should be conducted and expanded in a planned way from the current fiscal year.

49. There has been an increase in Nepalese labourers intending to to the Middle East and men of military experience to Singapore and Brunei. In the absence of any official policy regarding emigration, such manpower is being exploited by the present disorganized private sector. At the same time, there is no proper provision for institutional intervention in case they need protection in the foreign countries. Therefore, an Emigrant Labour Division should be established under the proposed Labour and Employment Ministry to regulate emigration and to provide necessary protection to Nepalese emigrants residing in foreign countries.

H. Resettlement:

The present resettlement programme based on deforestation, oriented exclusively to agriculture and expensive in operation is

also beset with organizational problem and has been ineffective. There is thus, the need for re-orientating resettlement administration and activities.

50. Since there is only a limited area of forest area available for agricultural settlement and resettlement needs to encompass economic activities other than agriculture, it would be more appropriate to transfer the activities of resettlement from the Forest and Soil Conservation Ministry to the Panchayat and Local Development Ministry.

51. The existing Resettlement Department and Nepal Resettlement Company should be amalgamated into an independent Resettlement Authority under a special statutory provision and should overtake the activities of existing commission and committees relating to management of encroached forest areas.

52. In addition to the resettlement of the landless on cleared forest area in the Terai, the resettlement programme should also commence intensive settlement in tars and valleys of the Hill region as well as rehabilitation of the landless in non-agricultural occupations.

53. The policy of encouraging co-operatives should be adopted in the various resettlement programmes. Thus, emphasis should be on

co-operative farming in agricultural resettlement areas and cooperative industry and business enterprises in rehabilitation area of non-agricultural settlement.

54. The problem of resettlement of international migrants is related to the problems of political refugees and Nepalese return emigrants. In such cases, only those unable to be repatriated should be considered for resettlement. In addition, international migrants should not be allowed to concentrate in conspicuous volume and extent in a particular areas.

I. Land Use Policy:

The extent of deforestation in recent years is a clear manifestation of the increasing population pressure. The present policy of maintaining extensive forest area in the Terai despite heavy encroachment is therefore both unmanageable and costly. Therefore, the need for an entire reconsideration of the official land use policy.

55. Since it is impracticable to preserve a large extent of the Terai forest, there should be a policy to preserve only a limited forest area. The areas for forest conservation should include Chure Range, bhavar tracts along the foot-hills and along river banks. The activities of forest management offices should be the protection of these marginal forest land and production of commercial

timber in limited plantation areas.

56. With the exception of above designated forest areas, remaining forest areas suitable for agriculture, particularly those south of the Mahendra Highway, should be systematically cleared for agricultural settlement. Such areas should be redistributed exclusively to the landless from the Terai and Hill regions.

57. There has been immense increase in population pressure on cultivated land since the ceiling on landholding was imposed under the land reform programme in 1964. Therefore, the existing level of land ceiling should be reduced to the extent of 10 bighas in the Terai, 20 ropanies in Kathmandu Valley and 50 ropanies in the Hills. At the same time, 10 bigha or the equivalent area on value in other geographic regions should be made the aggregate upper ceiling a landholder is entitled to possess. Furthermore, the existing provision of retaining additional land for homestead should be done away with.

58. In order to avoid excessive and uneconomical fragmentation of land holdings, there should also be a provision for minimum size of holdings according to geographical regions beyond which no ownership partition be allowed.

J. Urbanization:

One of the constraints to development in Nepal is the vast extent of rural population in marginal agriculture. It is necessary to adopt a policy of deliberate urbanisation for expansion of non-agricultural activities and employment generation. The measures should, however, be distinguished between the restrictive ones for the Kathmandu Valley and Terai border towns and promotional ones for towns in other areas.

59. Localities should be classified according to the economic characteristics of the inhabitants instead of the present practice of designating urban areas primarily on the basis of population size. Thus, localities even with smaller population but with the majority engaged in non-agricultural occupations should be categorised as urban. However, all such urban localities need not be designated as town panchayats.

60. There is considerable migratory movement of population from the Hills to the Inner Terai or Terai towns both for purchase of basic necessities and for employment. Selected localities in the Hill region should be developed as regional market centres with business, small-scale industries and power generation.

61. Excessive urbanization of Kathmandu and Patan towns will have an adverse effect on their physical environment in the future. Such excessive growth of the capital region should be discouraged and the excess population should be redistributed to other towns. There has been increasing investment in urban property and this resource need to be channalised to other productive activities. Therefore, a limit should be placed on house and land ownership in urban areas of Kathmandu Valley and their tax rate be increased. Government subsidies on goods supplies into Kathmandu Valley should also be removed.
62. In view of national security and to check smuggling, administrative head-quarters along the Terai border should be gradually shifted to suitable locations along Mahendra Rajmarga. Therefore, further establishment and expansion of government offices except for border security, immigration office, and custom office should be restricted.
63. In order to maximise the huge investment made on the Mahendra Highway, suitable sites at major road junctions should be selected for establishing administrative, business, and industrial centres. Industries and enterprises designated for such places should be provided with attractive loan facilities and tax incentives.

K. Regional Development:

In the context of deteriorating economic situation in the Hills and increasing population and economic dominance of the Terai, it has become to give a new orientation to regional development strategy. The real challenge is to reduce the economic disparity between the Hill and the Terai rather than between the existing development regions. To conceive that the Hill-Terai imbalance can be removed through integrated rural development projects and small farmers' development programmes is misleading. The basic national development strategy should be the economic integration of the Hill and Terai regions. Since this cannot be affected extensively at the same time, it would be more appropriate to initiate intensive development of selected areas.

64. In each development region an area located along completed road or road under-construction in the Hills and linking the Mahendra Rajmarg should be selected for intensive development.

Along with development of agriculture and horticulture, the programme for such development corridors (growth axes) should include production of other goods that can be marketed in the Terai or outside. Where they exist, the on-going integrated rural development programmes can be rationalised into these intensive development corridors.

65. In view of the very large investment and time involved in the construction of Mahendra Rajmarga, the construction of yet another national highway along the Hill region seems only a distant possibility. Hence, Mahendra Rajmarga itself should be made the central axis of national development. This will lead to maximisation of benefits from the large investment in the Inner Terai and northern section of the districts as well as resolve the conflict of resource sharing between the Hill and Terai regions. Since most of the tract traversed by the Mahendra Rajmarga is a new area of settlement, the convergence of Hill and Terai population in the area would also contribute to economic and social integration.

L. Miscellaneous:

66. It is essential to utilise the skill and experience of the retired ex-servicemen and others who have worked either in Nepal or in foreign countries. Statutory provisions in employment regulations should be amended in such a way that their then skill and experience are given priority over educational qualifications for employment in government and public institutions.

67. There seems to have been unprecedented increase in the number of voters during the referendum (1980), the general election (1981) and local panchayat elections (1982). The causes and mechanism of such increase in the number of voters need to be investigated.

68. The statistics compiled by the Malaria Eradication Organization at regular interval can be more reliable and extensive than other sample data collected for limited purposes. The population statistics collected by Malaria Eradication Organization should be preserved and utilized in population and demographic studies.

69. In order to promote national integration as well as to broaden the communication channel of development, Radio Nepal should broadcast programmes on population control, agriculture, conservation and other development activities in major regional languages by limiting the relay time of foreign film songs. Furthermore, some control should be imposed on the unrestricted import of foreign films and cheap magazines.

70. In order to better understand the process and impact of international migration some areas need further investigation. The most relevant themes for research relate to the extent and magnitude of emigration outside the country, economic impact of seasonal and circular migrants and remittances by migrants in the Hill economy and role of immigrants in the national economy.

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VI: APPENDIX: TERMINOLOGY

1. Autochthones : Those inhabitants of an area/district who have been residing in the area/district for a considerable time to be considered native or indigeneous.
2. Circular or Return-Migrants : Those migrants who have returned to their native area or birth place. The duration of their stay outside their original place of residence may range from six months to a number of years.
3. Commuter Migrants : Those migrants who make a daily movement between rural, and urban area, urban to urban or across international boundary for a specific purpose.
4. Emigration : Migration of native population outside the country (Nepal).
5. Foot-loose Migrants : Those migrants who engage in non-agricultural occupation in urban areas without fixed establishment or residence.
6. Formalisation of Settlement : Award of land and legal sanction to squatters on land.
7. Gross-Migration : The sum of the in-migration and out-migration as well as immigration and emigration. It is a measure of the total volume of population turn-over an area/region is experiencing.
8. In-migration : Movement of population into a district/region from other district/region within the country.
9. International Migration : Movement of population from one country to another across international boundary.
10. Inter-regional Migration : Movement of population from one defined geographical region to another within the country (Geographical regions are categorised as Mountain, Hill, Inner Terai and Terai).
11. Internal Migration : Movement of population from one political unit to another within the country; e.g. from one district to another or from rural to urban area.

12. Immigration : Migration of alien population into the country (Nepal).
13. Induced Migration : Movement of migrants from their place of residence to another area/region through incentives, regulation or force.
14. Migration-Colonisation : Movement of population in a resource area whether spontaneous or induced. Resource area includes frontier zone as well as occupation of settled land by new migrants.
15. Migration Stream : Migrants who move from a common origin to a common destination within a given period of time.
16. Migration Pattern : Spatial configuration of migration streams during a given time interval.
17. Migration Process : Operative factors that influence migration during a given time interval.
18. Migration Rate : The ratio of the number of migrants to a given area in a specified period to the total population of the area.
19. Migration : Movement of population from one defined area to another during a given interval and involving change of residence.
20. Migrant : A person who has changed his usual place of residence from one defined area to another at least once during a given interval.
21. Mover : A person who changes residence within the smallest defined area or unit.
22. Net-Migration : The difference between in-migration and out-migration as well as the immigration and emigration.
23. Out-Migration : Movement of population out of a district/region to other district/region within the country.
24. Permanent Migrants : Those migrants who have been residing in the place of enumeration for more than 5 years.

25. Re-settlement : Distribution of land (by official agencies) for settlement. It includes both apportionment of land for reclamation (from forest to crop-land) and rehabilitation of households affected by natural disasters, and other reasons.
26. Spontaneous Migration : Movement of migrants from their place of residence to another area/region motivated by free will.
27. Squatters : Those migrants who occupy land illegally for settlement in rural and urban areas.
28. Seasonal Migrants : Those migrants who leave their place of residence for less than six months at least once a year.
29. Semi-permanent Migrants : Those migrants who have been residing in the place of enumeration for 1 to 5 years.
30. Temporary Migrants : Those migrants who have been residing in the place of enumeration for less than one year.

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